

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

CORTEZ DAUNDRE JONES,

Plaintiff,

Case No. C23-1362 JLR

V.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

A PLACE FOR MOM, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Plaintiff Cortez Daundre Jones, proceeding *pro se*, has filed an application to proceed *in pauperis* (“IFP”) in the above-entitled action. (Dkt. # 1.) Plaintiff’s IFP application states he is not employed, has not received any money from any source in the past twelve months, has no cash on hand, no money in a checking or savings account, and has no monthly expenses. (*Id.* at 1-2.)

28 U.S.C. § 1915 provides the rights and obligations associated with IFP status, which exempts applicants from prepaying filing fees and costs in federal court. *See Floyd v. Lee*, 85 F. Supp. 3d 482, 492-93 (D.D.C. 2015) (citing *Rowland v. Cal. Men's Colony*, 506 U.S. 194, 196 (1993)). The IFP statute requires applicants to “submi[t] an affidavit that includes a statement of all assets . . . [and that states] that the person is unable to pay . . . fees or give security therefor.”

1 *Id.* at 493 (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1)). But if the court determines “at any time” that “the
 2 allegation of poverty is untrue,” it “shall dismiss the case” *Id.* (citing § 1915(e)(2)(A)).

3 Here, the information provided in Plaintiff’s IFP application is inconsistent with that
 4 contained in numerous other IFP applications Plaintiff recently filed in this Court. *See e.g., Jones*
 5 *v. General Services Administration*, C23-1148-JCC, dkt. # 1 at 1-2 (reflecting salary of \$35,000,
 6 \$324,000 from a business or other source and \$32,000 in benefits received over the past twelve
 7 months, \$324,000 in stocks, and \$4,000 in regular monthly expenses); *see also Jones v. Harrell*,
 8 C23-1153-RSM, dkt. # 1 at 2 (collecting cases and finding Plaintiff submitted false IFP
 9 applications because Plaintiff provides “no explanation for how he suddenly lost over \$300,000
 10 in assets or his annual salary of \$35,000.00” between his submission of IFP applications).¹
 11 Furthermore, in indicating he has both no financial resources and no expenses, Plaintiff omits
 12 information necessary to the Court’s IFP determination. Plaintiff does not provide any
 13 information on how he pays for food, shelter, and any other basic life necessities. Given these
 14 circumstances, Plaintiff should not be authorized to proceed IFP.

15 After careful consideration of Plaintiff’s IFP application, the governing law, and the
 16 balance of the record, the Court recommends Plaintiff’s IFP application (dkt. # 1) be DENIED
 17 and that Plaintiff be directed to pay the applicable filing fee within **thirty (30) days** after entry of
 18 the Court’s Order adopting this Report and Recommendation. If Plaintiff fails to pay the fee, the
 19 Clerk should close the file. A proposed Order accompanies this Report and Recommendation.

20 This Report and Recommendation is not an appealable order. Thus, a notice of appeal
 21 seeking review in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit should not be filed until the
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¹ The Court additionally notes that a bar order has been entered against Plaintiff as a vexatious litigant in this Court. *Jones v. Kenzo et al.*, C23-1208, dkt. # 11 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 25, 2023).

1 Honorable James L. Robart acts on this Report and Recommendation. The Clerk is directed to
2 send copies of this Report and Recommendation to Plaintiff and to Judge Robart.

3 Dated this 27th day of September, 2023.

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6 MICHELLE L. PETERSON
7 United States Magistrate Judge
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